

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR.

FOREIGN NEWS BY THE CABLE.

The Situation at Paris Desperate.

Proposals for Surrender Discussed.

Headquarters in the South Removed.

Killing of a Noted New York Rough.

MISCELLANY.

Political Maneuvers in Paris.

FRENCH NEWS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The Longuy garrison has made a successful sortie.

Three Prussian batteries have been silenced.

It is stated that Favre, in a dispatch to Odo Russell, declines to leave Paris.

The Herald's Paris special reports that a call for a riot in Paris, but only five hundred disorderly characters responded, subsequently, however, the force for the protection of the Hotel de Ville was strengthened.

A new War Committee is about organizing.

Trochu is understood to have placed himself in the hands of the Provisional Government, saying with tears in his eyes, "Do with me what you will," meantime, rumors prevail that Trochu has resigned, and that Favre has opened negotiations with Bismarck for the capitulation of Paris.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 24.—After the battle at Dijon, the Prussians retreated towards Messigny, Noyes, Sarigny and Lesue.

In the west, also, the Prussians appear to be falling back.

Almon has been evacuated.

The Prussians have cut the railway between Lyons and Besancon, at Byans.

GERMAN NEWS.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—A special dispatch gives a terrible account of the slaughter on the 18th, the Prussians allowing the French to approach within deadly distance, and in an indescribably short time the ground was covered with dead and wounded. It was the bloodiest day since the commencement of the siege.

The Germans have captured Dole with 350 cars loaded with army stores.

The Franco-Prussians have destroyed the bridge over the Moselle between Nancy and Toul.

Garibaldi's operations are suspended in consequence of Bourbaki's retreat.

A Havre dispatch says the Prussian cavalry have advanced to Barzoigne, Favre and Noire.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—In the Senate, McDonald introduced a bill providing for the payment of Southern claimants.

Vice Consul of Norway and Sweden at Wilmington, N. C.

The sales of ordinance have been stopped.

The trial of Bowen, member of Congress from South Carolina, for bigamy, is fixed for February 15th.

Pleasanton recommends a change in the warehousing system, which will equalize the tobacco interests throughout the country.

Objection will be made to seating Clayton as Senator from Arkansas, on the ground that the Legislature which elected him is illegal.

No Southern nominations or confirmations to-day.

The Judiciary Committee will report against the repeal of the law convening the next Congress on the 5th of March.

The trial of R. R. Butler, member of Congress from Tennessee, for forgery, commences to-morrow.

Boutwell argued before the Ways and Means Committee, to-day, against the repeal of the income tax.

In the House, the bill defining the meaning of the 26th section of the act to reduce taxation passed, and goes to the President.

Among other things, it makes the duty on spirits uniform at two dollars.

Sundry pension bills passed.

A bill passed providing for the disposal of useless military reservations.

A bill also passed granting the right of way, through Pensacola military reservation, to the Pensacola and Barrancas Railroad.

The Indian Appropriation bill occupied the balance of the day.

In answer to questions concerning the matter, Mr. Dawes said he saw no sign of repealing the law requiring the new Congress to meet on the 5th of March.

He thought the session would extend to the 1st of March.

In the Senate, Blair was seated. He was afterwards appointed upon the Pacific Railroad, Education, and Labor Committee.

The bill for the repeal of income tax was discussed.

The remainder of the day was occupied in discussing the New York Custom House bill, by Fenton and Conder.

HOME NEWS.

REMOVAL OF HEADQUARTERS.

Killing of a Notorious New York Rough.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Headquarters of the Department of the South have been transferred from Atlanta, Georgia, to Louisville, Kentucky.

Rear-Admiral Lee has written a letter favorable to the annexation of Dominica.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—William Vasey, known as "Reddy, the blacksmith," has killed the notorious James Haggerty.

JACKSON, Jan. 25.—The Yenger case still excites much interest. No trial before the civil authorities has ever transpired.

The grand jury has ignored the bill for murder, which is regarded by the legal profession and the journals as equivalent to acquittal.

The Pilot, a Radical organ, admits that Yenger can never be convicted, and advises a nolle prosequi as a finality. Special pleas have been filed, but the case will not be tried at this term of the court. Yenger has been at liberty since last May.

Little Mary's Bouquet.

BY ANNIE MOORE.

"To-morrow is little Mary's birthday," said the gardener, as he examined his flowers.

"She must have a nice bouquet," "To-morrow is little Mary's birthday," whispered the flowers to one another.

"To-morrow I to-morrow!" "My buds are all ready," said the rose.

"So are mine," said the sunflower. The pansies smiled at the thought, but the sunflower held his head so high that he did not see them.

"I'd rather stand in this garden than be put in the queen's bouquet," said a tall lily.

"I've no flowers to spare for any one," said the moneywort, anxiously counting her buds.

"Don't be a miser," said the ragged robin. "They may have all of mine."

"I would like to go to little Mary," said the mignonette.

"My dear child, don't think of such a thing," said a gay tulip, spreading her petals. "You have no beauty."

"I know it," said the mignonette, mournfully.

"Never mind," said the rose; "you have perfume, and some think that better than beauty."

"Ah!" said the tulip.

"Why are you here, pray?" said a port little lady's slipper to a bright dandelion, as she gave her a shy kick.

"If it comes to that, why are you here?" said the dandelion.

"Because I was planted here," said the lady's slipper. "You are wild, but I came in a paper bag, with my name on it, and was planted by the gardener."

"Perhaps I am a little wild, said the dandelion, "but was planted here; and, besides, I can tell the time."

"I never heard of a dandelion being planted," said the lady's slipper.

"I never heard of a dandelion telling time," said a four-o'clock.

"At all events, I was blown here by some one who wanted to know what time it was."

"Did they find out?" interrupted the four-o'clock.

"And I thought as I was here I might as well grow," continued the dandelion. "I am good to eat, and I can be made into coffee."

"Don't say anything about time, whatever you do," said the four-o'clock; "I am the only one who knows anything about time."

"Thyme! thyme!" said the summer savory. "There are plenty of sweet herbs better than thyme."

"What are you quarreling about, you foolish little things?" said the sunflower. "I can tell time—I go by the sun."

"What will you do to-morrow, when the clouds come over and hide the sun?" adds a poor little weather-glass at his feet.

"If you can guess at it," said the sunflower, "but you must be a very poor man's weather-glass to talk of clouds when the sky is bright."

"I feel it in my fibres," said the weather-glass.

"For pity's sake, can any one tell me if it's four yet?" said the four-o'clock. "Here I have been gossiping, and forgot all about it."

"I can see the clock," said a sweet pea, on a tip-top. "It's half past four."

"Dear me!" said the four-o'clock. "I promised these buds they should be out to-day, and now they will have to wait till four to-morrow morning, and then there'll be no one to see them but the early birds. It is too bad."

"Only yourself to blame, madam," said a thistle.

The four-o'clock made no reply, for he knew she would suffer if he meddled with him. The next morning, early, the gardener came to make the bouquet. He made it of lovely pink sweet peas, purple pansies, robed with dew, the modest mignonette, the spicy carnation, fragrant geranium leaves, and delicate heliotrope.

Every bouquet should have a little bit of yellow," said the gardener, as he added the dandelion. "There! that finishes it, and it is fit for a queen," and he carried it away.

"Just to think! He took that sunny dandelion, and left me!" said the lady's slipper.

"What is a bouquet without me?" said the tulip, tossing her head. "No matter, I shall live the longer."

"So shall I," said the ragged robin, but no one took any notice of him, because he was a ragged robin.

WHEAT TO CASTRATE COLTS.

Many persons hold to the opinion that cold weather is the most suitable time to castrate colts. Having been engaged in this kind of business for six or seven years, my experience and observation is that May and September are the most suitable times. In May, there are no flies or other insects to torment a colt; and also, the weather not being hot, the animal does not resort to the shade. Consequently, keeping out in the open field, it is natural it will pick grass and keep up its flesh and strength, and being kept in moderate exercise, a colt will swell less than if it remains too much of the time stationary under shade.

INDIGESTION IN HORSES.

Whenever the evil is noticed, the animal must have a piece of rock salt and chalk constantly placed in his rack, and a little pipe-clay, magnesia, or other anti-acid, in his water. If worms have been passed, give three drachms of aloes dissolved in two ounces of turpentine and a pint of gruel. Half an ounce each of ginger and gentian, and half a drachm of sulphate of iron, should subsequently be administered twice a day, to impart tone to the digestive organs. Turning the animal out to grass in the spring of the year when it can be benefited by exercise and fresh air, will be found to be very beneficial.

IN THE COLD, COLD GROUND.

Mr. Stoughton's report on Union Cemeteries shows that the whole number of interments in them is 309,255, and that the cost up to March last was \$3,112,000. The Government has not been able to obtain the record-title to the cemetery at Andersonville, which embraces about forty-three acres of land, worth, in its original state, from \$3 to \$5 per acre. Over \$25,000 have been expended in improving and decorating the grounds. It was originally established by the rebel authorities for the burial of the Union prisoners confined in the prison pen near Andersonville. The interments at this place number is 13,717 bodies.

The Art of Punctuation.

Notwithstanding, however, its utility, punctuation has not received that attention which its importance demands. Considered merely as the plaything of the pedant, or as the peculiar function of the printer, it is often neglected or perverted by those who have occasion to present to the eye either their own thoughts or the thoughts of others. The painter, the engraver, and the lithographer appear to set all rules at defiance, by either omitting the points or misplacing them, when required in certain departments of their work. The letter-writer, puts his friend, his beloved one, his agent, or his employer, to a little more trouble in coming over his epistle, than is absolutely necessary. Even the author—who, of all writers, ought to be the most accurate—not infrequently puts his manuscript into the printer's hands, either destitute of grammatical points, or so badly punctuated as to create a needless loss of time to the compositor.

But, though an acquaintance with the principles of the art in question has been deemed the peculiar province of the printer, who might therefore be expected to have the requisite qualifications for the performance of his task, it is a fact well known to those connected with the press, that compositors in general have a very deficient knowledge of punctuation, considered as a branch of science; and that they acquire what they do know of it, not chiefly by mechanical habit, or by the correction of innumerable blunders, marked on the proof-sheets.

The United States Circuit Court.

The following business was transacted in the United States Circuit Court on yesterday, Judge Trigg presiding:

United States vs. Jephtha Tallent, violation of revenue law; guilty and motion for new trial granted.

United States vs. Taylor White, violation of revenue law; forfeiture.

Zinn, Aldrich & Co vs. E. Simerly; confession of judgment for \$710.

Wm. H. Safford vs. L. A. Gratz; trover dismissed.

United States vs. O. A. Pratt, violation of revenue law; continued.

United States vs. Richard Robinson, violation of revenue law; acquittal.

United States vs. Joseph Davis, violation of revenue law; continued.

United States vs. Reeves, violation of revenue law; no plea.

United States vs. John Robinson, violation of revenue law; continued.

United States vs. W. H. Beach, violation of revenue law; two cases; continued.

United States vs. Ware, violation of revenue law; no plea.

United States vs. W. H. Hamaker, violation of revenue law; continued.

United States vs. A. W. Herrin, violation of revenue law; continued.

United States vs. John Warrick, violation of revenue law; acquittal.

United States vs. William Smith, violation of revenue law; continued.

United States vs. Wm. O. Walker, violation of revenue law; motion entered to quash indictment.

United States vs. H. C. Gundlach, violation of revenue law, two cases; motion entered to quash indictments.

United States vs. Jonathan Sawbin, violation of revenue law; continued.

Encourage Immigration.

In a late issue of the Akron, Ohio, Beacon, we find the following letter from our enterprising and public spirited citizen, Col. A. S. Mariner, concerning East Tennessee and our wants:

"I have been waiting a long time to hear from some one or more parties from Ohio who would accept my proposition to donate ten acres of land and adjoining the city of Knoxville, to the first company who would come here and start an establishment for the manufacture of agricultural implements, but have not as yet heard a word from any one. To all parties who think of branching out and engaging in the manufacture of any kind of agricultural tools, I would say that there is no point, either North, South, East or West, equal to Knoxville, Tennessee, for them to locate in. There is everything in the line of raw material here that can be found in the world. Coal, iron, copper, marble and timber are in abundance, and no machinery of farming implements in the State or States adjoining that I know anything about, and the demand for all labor-saving machines, &c., is becoming very great, and the first who embark in the business will be the first to make their fortunes. For the truth of what I say, I would refer all parties to Mr. Charles Miller, of the Excelsior works, Mr. Lewis Benjamin, or to my brother Hank, all of whom have been here and can speak from personal observation."

"The climate is good, the country very healthy, and there is a great abundance of everything in the line of provisions raised at home, and a great many other advantages here of which I will write at some future time, in case this proves satisfactory."

In conclusion let me say to one and all, come to East Tennessee and you will be welcome and kindly received by all the citizens, without regard to party, sect or color."

Criminal Court.

Court met yesterday pursuant to adjournment, Judge M. L. Hall presiding. The following cases were disposed of:

The State vs. E. S. Harvey, felonious assault; verdict of not guilty by the jury.

The cases of sellers of prize candy, twenty in number, were continued on affidavit of defendants.

The State vs. E. S. Harvey, carrying concealed weapon; found guilty.

The State vs. W. C. Foust, disturbing public worship; not guilty.

The State vs. James Carter, assault and battery; not guilty.

The State vs. James Vance, larceny; sentenced to ten days in the county work-house.

The State vs. David Johnson, lewdness; not guilty.

The State vs. Mollie Franklin, carrying pistol; recognized to appear.

The State vs. Mag. Carter, keeping disorderly house; not guilty.

UNCONSCIOUS INTELLIGENCE IN ANIMALS.

"The horse is like the driver, and dog like his master. A nervous, timorous man is almost sure to have a skittish horse, shy at anything, unsteady and a runaway if he gets a chance. Many a cow is spoiled by lack of patience and quickness in the milker, and the amount of milk depends more upon the milker than the pasture. If a man is afraid of a horse, the animal knows it before he goes into the stable. We have seen the most inoffensive cow in the herd so wrought upon by the nervousness of a greenhorn son of Erin, as to dextrously plant her foot in his breast, and send him rolling about fatiguing stables, until he would cause a serious loss in gain of flesh to the animals, so important is quiet to them when they are digesting their food.—Mass. Ploughman."

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